

What Is the Association Between OSA and Cancer Prevalence and Incidence?

STUDY DESIGN

Historical cohort study of adult patients (n=24,717) who underwent diagnostic polysomnography (PSG) retrospectively reviewed for **cancer prevalence (before PSG) and incidence (after PSG)**



Endpoints

- Cancer prevalence
- Cancer incidence
- Death or end of follow-up



Predictors

- OSA severity based on apnea-hypopnea index (AHI)
- **Nocturnal hypoxemia** (T90, time with Sp_o₂ <90%)

RESULTS

OSA and Cancer Prevalence	962 participants with prevalent cancer
	Nocturnal hypoxemia independently associated with cancer prevalence in multivariable models
OSA and Cancer Incidence	2,573 diagnosed with cancer during median follow-up of 19.3 years
	Multivariable models showed no association for AHI category or nocturnal hypoxemia in cancer incidence

Nocturnal hypoxemia is independently associated with prevalent cancer. OSA severity is associated with incident cancer, but this association appears secondary to other risk factors for cancer development. OSA is not an independent risk factor for cancer incidence.